

2. Match the words in column (A) with their meanings in column (B) to make a good association in (C). **(EXETAT 2019)**

A.

1. Boom
2. Crowd
3. Harbor
4. Rumor
5. Wilderness

C.

1. 1f, 2c, 3e, 4b, 5d.
2. 1a, 2d, 3b, 4e, 5c.
3. 1d, 2c, 3e, 4b, 5f.
4. 1d, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5e.
5. 1f, 2d, 3e, 4b, 5c

B.

- a. Cause sorrow because of failing to do what expected.
- b. Common talk, probably untrue.
- c. Large sandy piece of land where nothing grows because there is no rain.
- d. Large number of people.
- e. Place of safety in which ships take protection.
- f. Time of quick money-making in business.

3. The natural conveniences of cities underlined in the paragraph 2 are referring to: **(EXETAT 2019)**

- a. Forests and schools.
- b. Lakes and rivers.
- c. Soil and weather.
- d. Streams and ports.
- e. Weather and hospitals.

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4. The idea that 20% people of those who started in Dawson became moneyful can be found in paragraph(s): **(EXETAT 2019)**

- a. 2
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1
- d. 1 and 3
- e. 3

5. According to the passage, people settled down in New York because: **(EXETAT 2019)**

- a. Of its precious metal.
- b. The weather was very rude.
- c. Of its geographical position.
- d. Its reserve of gold came to the end.
- e. It wasn't well-organised.

6. The title which suits the second paragraph is: **(EXETAT 2019)**

- a. People bad living conditions.
- b. The discovery of Alaska.
- c. Choice of Towns Sites.
- d. Dawson Lack of Commodity.
- e. The Birth of Boom Cities.

e. Sujet.

20. Indiquez la nature grammaticale du mot souligné dans la phrase :
« Nous sommes tout contents quand nous réussissons à l'Examen d'Etat ». **(EXETAT 2019)**

a. Adjectif indéfini.

b. Adverbe.

c. Pronom indéfini.

d. Pronom personnel.

e. Substantif.

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Série 3

QUESTIONS HORS TEXTE.

1. Dans la phrase : « Une allure qui a l'air guerrier ». La subordonnée relative soulignée peut être remplacée par l'adjectif : **(EXETAT 2019)**

a. Apprivoisé

b. populaire

c. martial

d. populeux

e. farouche

2. Indiquez la figure de style qui apparaît dans ce groupe de mots : « Ils se sont fait une douce violence ». **(EXETAT 2019)**

a. Hyperbate

b. hyperbole

c. antithèse

d. catachrèse

e. oxymore.

3. Dans la phrase : « Les beaux exemples sont admirés par qui a le sens de la grandeur morale », la proposition soulignée est une subordonnée : **(EXETAT 2019)**

a. En apposition.

b. Complément d'agent.

c. Complément circonstanciel de comparaison.

d. Attribut.

e. Sujet.

4. Indiquez la nature grammaticale du mot souligné dans la phrase :
« Nous devons à nos parents toute notre affection ». **(EXETAT 2019)**

a. Adjectif indéfini.

b. Adverbe.

c. Pronom indéfini.

d. Pronom personnel.

e. Substantif.

ENGLISH TEXT.

Cities usually have a logical reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for instance, is near a large harbor at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over three hundred years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896 Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness. But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the west.

Dawson didn't have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They traveled over Snowcovered Mountains and sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The trail to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could collapse without warning. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich you were, Dawson was never comfortable. The instant city of tents and cabins offered few luxuries. And necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard rumors of new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson city as quickly as they had come. One third left the first week, and the rest soon followed. Today, people still come and go – to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson city.

QUESTIONS BASED ON THE TEXT.

1. Indicate the idea that the text doesn't contain. **(EXETAT 2019)**
 - a. New York city is a boom town.
 - b. Dawson city grew only because of gold.
 - c. Cities often grow up where there is good transportation.
 - d. Rivers and ports don't attract people.
 - e. The cost of living in Dawson city high.

QUESTIONS HORS TEXTE.

1. Dans la phrase : « Un quartier qui est très peuplé ». La subordonnée relative soulignée peut être remplacée par l'adjectif : **(EXETAT 2019)**
 - a. Apprivoisé
 - b. populaire
 - c. martial
 - d. populeux
 - e. farouche
2. Indiquez la figure de style qui apparaît dans ce groupe de mots : « Cet athlète court plus vite que le vent ». **(EXETAT 2019)**
 - a. Hyperbate
 - b. hyperbole
 - c. antithèse
 - d. catachrèse
 - e. oxymore.
3. Dans la phrase : « Mon avis est que vous feriez mieux d'attendre », la proposition soulignée est une subordonnée : **(EXETAT 2019)**
 - a. En apposition.
 - b. Complément d'agent.
 - c. Complément circonstanciel de comparaison.
 - d. Attribut.
 - e. Sujet.
4. Indiquez la nature grammaticale du mot souligné dans la phrase : « Le programme scolaire est un tout harmonieux ». **(EXETAT 2019)**
 - a. Adjectif indéfini.
 - b. Adverbe.
 - c. Pronom indéfini.
 - d. Pronom personnel.
 - e. Substantif.